ible and disgraceful. The idea of carrying obnox ions and disgraceful. The idea of carrying obnor-ious measures, like the stupendous Washington Water Works, for example, against the deliberate and declared opposition of the House by fastening them, through the machinery of Committees of Conference, upon appropriation bills which the sense of legislative responsibility, or the pecuniary wants or necessities of members will not negurit them, to oppose it one of the control of the permit them to oppose, is one of the most damable features of Congressional action. It deserves the deepest and widest public reprobation. It is swindling by the million, and the members who are guilty of it, or who will connive at it, deserve to lty of it, or who will connive at it, deserve to exposed to universal odium. For the City of Washington to obtain its appropriation in this way is just about equal, on the score of justice or mo-rality, to highway robbery or plundering Uncle Sam's chest with picks and crows. It ought to fill the mind of every Member of Congress with con-tempt, as it certainly must with prejudice. In view of such a shameful mode of plundering the Treasury it certainly must put every new member especially on his guard against the cormorant and

Let it not be said this is an inevitable evil. The assertion is utterly false. Would the House but once consult its own dignity, and its own sense of what is due to it. atrocious grabs of the Federal Capital. what is due to it as a coordinate legislative branch of the Government, and refuse to pass a bill of such a character, and under such circumstances as we have deimeated, the practice of these frauds on legislation would cease. Let the civil appropriation fail, if need be. The experience would be worth millions in money, and be of untold advan-

tage in other respects.

After the civil appropriation bill was thus dis posed of, a bill to pay \$40,000 for Indian depreda-tions in California was considered and passed. Two or three private bills—a bill to pay Thomas Childs, of New-York, a member who has never been in his seat; and one to relieve certain con-tractors who furnished bricks for the notorious acqueduct, were next run through. A motion to pay a delegate from Arizona failed, which was a

At 11 o'clock Gov. Aiken of South Carolina introduced a complementary resolution to Speaker Barks, who had temperarily resigned the chair to Mr. Haven of New-York. Mr. McMullen of Virginia bitterly opposed it: so did Mr. Craigof North Carolina, Mr. Harris of Illinois, and one or two others. A general contusion ensued, all sorts of crossmotions being put, and much ill-temper being mani-fested. The Yeas and Nays were finally called amid a great deal of excitement, and 35 were recorded against the Black Repub were recorded against the Black Republican Speaker. Some were from members of the Republican party who would themselves have appeared better to have disguised their ire and kept its manifestation for a more fitting occasion. Considering all the circumstances of the case Mr. Banks came out of the ordeal with little to complain of. The Virginians generally behaved like blackguards, hardly one of them that I could hear voting for the resolution. The spectacle was most significant in its sectional aspect. We are not a significant in its sectional aspect. We also be divided people, as Charley Bates would say. "Oh, no!, Net at all!" During the taking of the vote a resolution appointing a Committee to wait on the President was interjected and passed. At 114 o'clock the Yeas and Nays had been put on the record as thus: For Speaker Banks, 119; Against

him, 35.
Mr. Sherman of Ohio then made a verbal report, that the Committee of Conference on the disagree ing votes on the Book question had decided the members might have them by agreeing to put them in public libraries. This compromise was received joyfully by the sharp set members, and the report adopted, mauger the determined hos-tility of George Jones and Mr. Heuston of Ala-

At this point of time, the Clerk of the House was seen running to and fro with enrolled bills at great speed, so as not to be behind time. Humphrey Marshall came in at the last moment, and about a minute and a quarter before 12. A little more unimportant business was transacted. Houton of Alabama got mad with the Speaker on a point of order, and just began a speech, when Campbell of Ohio rose to a privileged question, saying the President had no more communications , and moved an adjournment at precisely 12 o'clock. The Speaker made a handsome and nervous valedictory, and the XXXIVth Congress had passed into the eternities.

KANSAS.

(The following letters from our special Kansas corces) undent, buying been deinyed on the way, are of no later date than some already published, but they contain some interesting infor

FREE-STATE CONVENTION.

During the Convention held in Topeka the early part of last month it was determined that a Delegate Convention should be called in March, to determine what course the settlers of Kansas must pursue to defend themselves against the bogus Legislature. As matters now stand, this will be one of the most important assemblages ever held in Kansas. The utmost discretion and firmness will necessary to guide the now pilotless Free-State bark safely through the intricate channel before it The following is a copy of the notice issued by the Kansas Central Committee:

"FREE STATE DELEGATE CONVENTION .- There "FREE STATE DELIGATE CONVENTION.—There will be a Delegate Convention of the Free State citizens of Kansrs held on Tuesday, March 10, 1857, at Topeka. Each District will be entitled to as many delegates in the Convention as it has members in both branches of the Legislature. The citizens of the several Districts are requested to meet in their respective Districts and elect their delegates. We trust the importance of this Convention at this time will be fully appreciated by all the friends of Freedom in the State.

"H. MILES MOORE, Secretary."

CONTEMPLATED FRAUD AS TO THE SHAWNEE LANDS.

LECOMPTON, Feb. 13, 1857. I have just seen a couple of gentlemen from Kaneas City and Westport, and learned some facts relative to the Shawnee lands of a most startling character. The Indians, as I stated in a recent letter, have finished their selections. At the same time the surveys are not yet approved, or if approved no knowledge of the fact has been publicly communicated to this quarter. The Indians are allowed, by terms of the treaty, until the close of the ninety days to complete their selections. The time originally intended has already been overstepped. Their selections have all been made. The Indian Agent, knowing where these solor ions have been made, has taken the maps to Independence, Westport, and Kansas City, Mo. All the land the Indians have not taken has been pointed out to them. Organizations have been formed. Those who have been in the habit of invading the Territory comprise these companies. The whole of these Shawnee lands have thus been divided among them, by arrangement among themselves. The bind thus apportioned out has been divided among upward of twentyfive hendred Berder Rufflans. In some cases two persons go on one quarter section. The most careful steps are being taken to perfect and carry out this wicked plot. As yet no acclaims have not even been marked but in a few instances. Bena fide settlement is contemplated by very few of them. The steps they will take in the great majority of cases will be a fraud on preemption. The claims will be marked, or a small sheaty built, and the parties who will mean to hold this valuable tract thus will be on the watch to guard it, and will be listed as voters for the Consti-Autienal Convention. It is a deeply-planned and tong-contemplated scheme. The authorities are playing into their hands. I now feel more certain than ever that Mr. Gay, the Shawcee Agent, was murdered last Summer in contemplation of this event. His blood cries out from the ground against the fraud. I have endeavored to ascertain, by vis-

iting the Land Office for the last two days, when the surveys would be approved. Nothing can be learned here. It remains with the Department at Wastington. I fear that the communication will first be made to parties in Missouri. I am inclined to think that the approval has been made, or will be made immediately.

You may rest assured that the moment it is known that the Pre-Savery men are going on, many Free State men will go on too. Neither will staked off" claims and other gross perversions of the law of preëmption be regarded. The Pro-Slavery men are already organized to defend such fraudulent claims. The Free-State men, if necessary, will organize in their own defense. The matter most to be feared is that the Department may send troops to drive squatters off, if they see that Free-State men are really getting possession; and, while Pro-Slavery men will make no improvement that can be destroyed, and will seldom be there to be driven off, the Free-State men will go on with their families and effects and make good improvements. Nevertheless, I do not think the squatters will be driven off. They were not on the Delaware ceded lands. In that case there was an additional reason why they should, as the lands were to be sold to the highest bidder for behoof of the Indians.

While the whole of Kansas offers a rare opportunity to actual settlers, the lands to which I refer, from their position, offer advantages of wealth to the settler, such as have never before been offered. Settlers early in the Territory may secure it. Do not be intimidated; the experience of the Delaware ceded lands will be the precedent in this.

So soon as this legislative body adjourns, which will be after two weeks more, I design traveling through these reserves to note the Indian locations: the steps taken by squatters, vacant sites, &c., all of which will be fully communicated. I will, also, during the Spring, travel throughout the Territory to note the best places for the emigrant and squatter. Let emigrants pour in.

BOGUS LEGISLATURE-ACT PUNISHING REBELLION.

LECOMPTON, Feb. 12, 1857. The bogus Legislature has passed an act punishing mobs or unlawful assemblages. It is an artful and dangerously insidious blow against the freedom of political agitation in the Territory. It is framed so that all Free-State conventions, meetings and combined efforts will fall within its limits, and may be broken up and the participants punished.

An act respecting assaults has also political lean-

A bill punishing "slander and libel" is designed for the express benefit of the press, and affords fine latitude to prosecutors.

Rebellion is at last a crime to be legislated for and punished in our model Republic. I subjoin a bill that has passed through both branches of the begus Legislature. It passed with little or no opposition. An exam nation of it will show that it is a cupning instrument of Pro-Slavery torture. It is no part of the design of this bill to afford any shelter to Free-State emigrants. There is not a necessary step in the process of agitating the question of Freedom but will subject its champions to become " rebels" under the Act. All preliminary steps to secure Freedom for Kansas are REBELLION and punishable with death. All steps necessary for defense are Rebeltion and punishable with death. Missouri invasions are open'y justified by the members of this Legislature, as the regular acts of the regular militia, and every public act which does not spring from Bogusauthority is REBULLION and punishable

Read this new creed of the "National Democ racy." Here is "Squatter Sovereignty" enunciated with a vengeance:

with a vengeance:

He it enacted by the Governors and Legidater Assembly of Kansas.

Section I. If two or more persons shall combine, by force, to using the Government of this Territory, or to overtiars the same, or to interfere forebly with the administration of the government, or any department thereof, evidenced by furcible attempts within the Territory to secomplish such purpose, the person so oftending shall be deemed guilty of Renewation, and shall suffer death or confinement and hard labor.

Sec 2 If twilves or more persons shall conspire to legy war against any part of the people of the Territory they shall be deemed guilty of Research and death, or confinement and hard labor.

Sec 3. If two or more persons shall conspire to remove forcibly out of this Territory, evidenced by the taking found to this Territory, evidenced by the taking

Non of the people of this Territory, endenced by the taking arms and assembling to accomplish such purpose, shall be decumed outly of Rebellion and punished as in the bas section SEC. I Conference out to the property of the taking appelled.

d. Confinement and hard labor as provided for in this act This set to take effect and be in force from and after its pas-

In a discussion which took place in the House yesterday evening, while in Committee of the Whole, the Rev. Martin White, a member, made a ferocious speech, in which he admitted that he killed Frederick Brown. He said that he was with the advance guard of the army that destroyed Osswatamie last August. They met Frederick Brown on the road before they got to Osawatamie. White ordered Brown to halt, which the latter did not do. when he. White, "let him have it, and he whirled over." This was received in the Legislature with tremendous applause. White vindicated himself on the plea that Reed's army was composed of the regular militia, called out by proper authority. He complained bitterly because the "Abolition presses" called the killing of Brown murder. He endeavored to deny much of the plusdering that occurred at that place by the army in question. He admitted, however, the taking of twenty-four horses and other articles, but said he took none of it. He declared that he "was a Democrat in religion and politics." This is a new creed; but the ruffing preacher's faith is equal to his works. He is an illiterate man, of vulgar ideas. Nothing could be more significant of this body than the enthusiastic way in which his ruffian speech was received.

Mr. O'Driscoll made another religious speech to prove that the Bible institutes Slavery and that Slavery is the substratum of all our liberties.' There has certainly been a heaving in Kaneas, indi cative of something wrong with the "substratum." He wound up with:

"God thundered that negroes should be slaves, from Shair Mount! Good merals declares it right! Good seclence occlares it right! Good seclety declares it right! And when our interest agrees with these, the argument is unanswerable!"

THE BOGUS STATE MOVEMENT. LECOMPTON, Feb. 17, 1857.

I have ascertained the plans of the Pro Slavery managers in reference to the election for Constitutional delegates. If the Free-State men can be induced to go to the polls with them, they do not intend to contest in four of the most densely settled Free-State counties-Douglas being among the number. They will allow Free-Spilers to carry these four, and concentrate their efforts to secure all the others. It is also considered desirable by them that some Free-State men should sit in the Convention. There are some longer heads at the management of these details than are to be found

this Legislature, and also from the "National Democratic" Convention, praying for the removal of

I learn that several bundred mes from the reigh berhood of Westport have gone to the Shawnee Reserve, some to stay, and others to erect shantles and mark cla ms.

The weather keeps mild. The river is open and high. Good sized boats could now run up to Fors

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The United States Mail steamer Atlantic, Captain (). Edridge, from Liverpool at 1 o clock p. m. of Wednesday, the 18th plaime, arrived here at 7 o'clock last

The Persia arrived at Liverpool 2; o'clock morning f Saturday, the 14th, and would again sail for New-York 8 o'clock, morning of Saturday 21st.

The steamship Great Britain sailed from Liverpool 16th, with 250 passengers for Melbourne.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857. The Neapolitan correspondence published by Government fully bears out the truth of my communications when I wrote you about the matter last Fall. Lord Palmerston countenanced an insurrecat that time, probably only in order to suppress it and to get some reforms, and so make despotism n ore decent. The London Times, still the organ of the Premier, admits that "it is impossible to read " those papers without seeing that it was originally " the intention of the English Government to push matters to a sharper extremity than has actually been done. It must be remembered, however, that we were not acting alone in the matter, and are sometimes compelled to accept the drawbacks in return for the advantages of a powerful and bonored alliance. Nor should it be forgotten that "in consequence of the political complications which ensued upon the misunderstandings about the Treaty of Paris, this country and Austria were drawn together far more closely than has been usual for some time past. The consequence was that one of the perils (1) which were most apprehended when these remons rances were first addressed to the King of Naples passed away too. An insurrection in Italy became an impossibility, and therefore the justification for interference in the internal affairs of Naples passed away too." That is to say in plain English: Lord Palmerston intended to stir up an insurrection in order to have a justification for interference at Naples, of course not in favor of the insurgents, but in favor of the King, who, by such a help from the Western Powers, would have become their vassal; but the fear of Napoleon lest a revolution in Italy might become dargerous to France, and the late Austrian Alliance, prevented the continuation of Lord Palmerston's perfidious policy, and the peril of an insurrection thus passed away together with the opportunity for interference! We shall heat more of tunity for interference! We shall hear more of these tricks during the present Session, for D'Is-raeli, stung to the quick by Lord Palmerston's sarcasms, intends to expose the Italian policy of the Cabinet. What a pity that the leader of the Opposition is not a bit better than the Premier!

The speech of Napoleon at the opening of the so-called Legislative session says ambiguously that the dispute between the King of Prussia and the Helvetic Confederation has lost all warlike character, and has enabled us soon to hope for a favorable solution." Advices from Berlin, however, say that it is King Frederick William's firm ever, say that it is King Frederick William's firm intention not to give up an iota of his sovereignty over Neufchatel. So it may, after all, be true that Switzerland has been duped by Prussia and France, or rather by believing that the honor of Kings and Emperors may be measured by the same standard as the honor of citizens in humber walks of the Emperors may be measured by the same standard as the honor of citizens in humbler walks of life. The conduct of Frederick William is certainly kingly, but not at all gentlemanly.

The annesty soen to be published in all the Australian and th

The anglesty soen to be published in all the Alstrian dominions is to extend likewise to the Archduke Stephen, cousin to the present Emperor, whose Hungarian estates were confiscated in 1849, and who was not allowed to live in Austria. He resided from that time on his maternal estates in the Duchy of Nassau, mostly occupying himsel with gardening and with schools. He will now be allowed to come to Vienna, but not to go to Hun-gary. Cel. Asztales of the late Hungarian army, renowned for his intrepidity in war, has been lately killed in a duel by a Pole at Geneva, in Switzerland. Count Worcel, the leader of the Democratic fraction of the Polish exiles, died of consumption, and was buried yesterday a week at the Highgate Ce-metery. Ledru Rellin made an eloquent speech at his grave, surrounded by 700 or 800 refugees of all untions. I remarked among them Mazzini, care-worn and gray. Young Italy has become prema-

It is stated that the Ministry tries to get rid of Lord Cranworth, the present Lord Chancellor, but there being no procedent for a Lord Chancellor's retirement without breaking up the Cabinet the difficulty seems inseparable, and Lord Palmerston is unable to make political capital by law reform. James Sadleir has been formally expelled from Parliament, but Mr. Hudson, Brown of Tewkesbury, and MacGregor of Glasgow, still keep their seats, though they do not obtrude themkeep their scats, though they do not obtrude themselves upon the their colleagues by their presence at
Westminster. The Budget of the Chancellor of the
Exchequer gave telerable satisfaction, and as there
is some prospect of a speedy settlement of the
Persian war—including the right of way through
Fars, Kerman and Beloochistan from the Euphrates
to Hyderabad in Scinde—Lord Palmerston seems
to be safe for the present session. It is even rumored that he gave up the idea of a general election
the Fall, and will beep Parliament together for its
sixth session in 1858.

Since the great cooking question seems to have become practical in the United States, allow me to quote Sir Gardiner Wilkinson's lately published authority on the subject. (The Egyptians in the time of the Pharachs, page 33). "It is to be hoped that the definition of a man as a cooking animal does not imply any excellence in the art. "animal' does not imply any excellence in the art.

or we in England might rank very low in the
human scale; but though it is not dearable that
men should devote their time to the study of
gastronomy, it is of some importance that the
poor should at least be enabled to come under
the denomination of 'cooking animals.' A home
is now considered their great want; but when
the wife is incapable of providing those creature
comforts, which might make the poor man enjoy
his home, and is unable even to cook a dancer for
hum on his return from work, he naturally seeks him on his return from work, he naturally seeks "him on his return from work, he naturally seeks them out of house, flies to the excitement of drink, and returns home to ill-treat one whose fault is her irability to be a complete belpmate for him, from wanting some of the simplest acquirements of a poor man's wife. Those, then, who with charitable feelings so hindly interest themselves in the weakare of the poor, would greatly add to their domestic comforts by enabling girls to learn this useful art—for education does not consist solely of instruction, and tion does not consist solely of instruction, and many learned studies will be found in after-lite

much less useful than more homely acquirements. An English author, well known by his iterary circles, told me lately, as regards this quesion, that there could not be any doubt as to the imate connection between bad cooking and intempersonce. The French, he said, cook and dress their dishes before they eat them, and have therefore no need of further stimulants. According yethey are sober. We English eat our dishes badly dressed and cooked, and must, therefore, after we have eaten them, cook them and dress them in our

would go a great way in the question of the Liquor

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT-THE BUDGET.

By the Niagara we had a brief announcement that the Chanceller of the Exploquer had brought frward his financial statement, the chief feature being a processed reduction of the income tax from the war rate of posed reduction of the income tax from the war rate of 14 \$P\$\$\tilde{L}\$, to the peace rate of 14 \$P\$\$\tilde{L}\$. To balance this ste Chancellor proposes to maintain at their present rates the paper, wine, splitts, mall, insurance and this the Chancellor proposes to maintain at their present rates the paper, wine, spirits, mall, insurance and other duries. With regard to tea and sugar, a new scale is to be fixed. The duty on tea which is now 1/9 on the B. will be reduced after the let of April next, to 1.7, the next year to 1.5 the year following to 1/3 and thereafter to 1. On sugar, the present duty is 20 B cwt., next year the duty is to be reduced to 18 4, the next year to 16 8, then to 15, and subsequently to 13 4. The total reduction of taxation proposed is £12,000,000 sterling. The Chancellor of the Exchanguer's estimates are as follows:

The total estimated expenditure for the financial year 1857-8 will amount to £65,474,000, thus made up:

To meet this there must be raised £66,365,000 from

| To meet came | Acceptance | Costoms | Costoms | E22.88 (A) | Ireome | Tax | £11.60 (a) | Excitation | 17.60 (a) | Post Office | Sections | Sections | 7.48 (a) | Post Office | 21.60 (a) | Costoms | Costo

A motion has been passed expelling James Sadlier from his seat in the House of Commons.

The Eart of Clarendon appealed to Lord Albemarie to postpone his motion relative to the Persian war, on the ground that the negotiations at Paris were making satisfactory progress, and that they might be brought to an issue any moment. The Eart of Albemarie ascented, and the motion was accordingly postponed.

Lord Shaftesbury gave notice of a motion on the subject of the traffic in opium between India and China Lord Brougham brought in a bill to facilitate the collection of juridical statistics.

The London Advertiser ascerts that nearly 70 members if the Conservative party in Parliament have intended to Lord Derby that if he gives his sanction to a coalition with the Peelites, they will cease to acknowledge him as their chief.

London correspondence of The Manchester Guardian says that Odo Russell, a nephew of Lord John Russell, will accompany Lord Napier, as attache, to Washington.

Charles C Furber, late first mate of the American

ship James L. Bogart, and who was injured in the mu-tiny on board that vessel on the 9th ult. died in the Liverpool Northern Hospital on the 14th nit. The Corcner's Jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide! by Jeremiah Jones, the colored seaman who killed the deceased).

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH ON THE OPEN-ING OF THE CHAMBERS.

On Monday, the 16th, the Emperor Napoleon opened the Legislative Session, in Paris, with a speech from the throre. The scene is described as one of great pomp, and the enthusiasm manifested on the occasion, as great. The following is THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.
"Messieurs Les Senateurs et Messieurs Les

"Messitures has Senatrures for Messitures has before the dead with an invocation of the Divine protection. I besought Him to said our efforts in the way that should be most conformable to the interests of humanity and civilization. They prayer seems to have been beard.

"Peace has been signed, and the difficulties of detail arising from the execution of the Treaty of Paris have come to an end by their being fortunately surmounted.

"The dispute that arose between the King of Prussa and the Helvetic Confederation has lost all its wallike aspect, and it is permitted us to hope soon for a favorable solution.

ble solution.

"The good understanding re-stablished between the three protecting powers of Greece renders henceforth useless a prolonged stay of the English and French troops at Pineus. If a regrettable disagreement has taken place respecting the affairs of Naples, we must sill impute it to that desire which still animates both the Government of Queen Victoria and my own to act everywhere in behalf of humanity and civilization. Now that the best understanding provails between all the great Powers, we ought to work seriously in regulating and developing the national wealth and resources at home. We ought to contend against these evils from which society in a state of progress is not exampt. at home. We ought to contend against those evise from which society in a state of progress is not exompt. "Civilization, we must observe, though it has for it objects the moral improvement and material welface of the greatest number of people, marches like an army. Its victories are not obtained without escribbes and victime. Those means of rapid conveyance which facilitate intercourse, and which open new routes for trade, at the same time derange existing interests, and leave those countries behind that are still without them. Those machines which are so u cful, which multiply the fruits of human toil, at first take the pisce of the workman and for the moment cause many hands to be undecupied. Those mines which diffuse through wealth which we denominate c coft, are bringing form marvels. Nevertheless, speculation, carried to excess, ruins many an indiciousl. Hence arises the necessity, without staying our progress, of coming to the aid of these who cannot follow its accelerated march. We must stimulate these, and moderate those, sliment the activity of this breath ess, inquiet, and chamorous society which in France expects everything from the ciety, which in France expects everything from the Government, but which it is a duty to confine within the bounds of practicability and the calculations of rea-

"To enlighten and to direct—this is our duty. The "To enlighten and to direct—this is our duty. The country prospers; that fact is underhable for, not withstanding the war and the dearth, the onward movement has rot stackened. The product of the indirect taxes—the sure index of the public fortune—has surpassed in 1855 by 50 millions the amount yielded in 1855, which itself stood out exceptionably favorable. Since the establishment of the Empire these revenues have apontaneously increased, without taking new taxes in on the account, by 210 millions.

"Nevertheless there is among one portion of the community great suffering, of which, unless Provicesce send us a good hervest, the millions given in private charity and by the Government will be but feelle palliatives. Let us then redouble our efforts to remedy these evils which are beyond the reach of human foresight.

human foreight.

"During the past year several departments have been attacked by the scourge of inundation. I have every encouragement to hope that science will be enabled so far to control nature as to prevent the recurrence of these calamities. It is with me a point of honor that in France the rivers shall be made to re urn, ike the revolution, to their channels, no more to leave "Apother, not less serious, cause of unessiness has

"Another, not less serious, cause of uneasidees has at in the state of mea's minds. Crises arise from false rune; so false d ctrines, propagated by ignorance or ill-will. The manufacturing portion of the nation has lately been made uneasy by the report that the Government cherishes projects intimical to its development and its prosperity. The duty of good citizens, then, is to diffuse every where the wise doctrines of political scoromy, and especially to confirm those vacuitating minds which, I will not say at the first breath of adversity but at the slightest check to our prosperity. sating minds which, I which test check to our prosperity, adversity, but at the slightest check to our prosperity, are went to sow the seeds of discouragement and increase the prevailing uneasiness with their imaginary

marms.

"Considering the various exigencies of the present situation of affairs. I have resolved to reduce the existencian of affairs. I have resolved to reduce the existence without suspending the great works which are going on, and without compromising the substantial results which have been obtained. I have resided to results which have been obtained. results which have been obtained. I have tending the finances of the State. The budget for 1808 will be presented to you, duly balanced. All the learns of estimated er renditure which can be foreseen are included in it. The amount produced by the loans will prove to have been sufficient to defrey the expenses of the war. All departments of the public service may be provided for, without our being obliged to have recourse again to public service. The securates for the War Department and Marine

"The resultates for the War Department and Marine have been reduced within one limits, care being taken to preserve the codres, to respect the degrees of rank which have been so pletionsly gained, and to maintain an armed force worthy of the greatness of the country. It is with this view that the annual contingent has been fixed at one number of thousand men. This number is twenty thousand below that of the ordinary emist ment in time of peace. But according to the system which I have acopted, and to which I attack great importance, about two thirds of these conscripts will only remain a reserve that will supply the country at the very first a reserve that will supply the country at the very first appearance of danger with an army of 600,000 disciplied men.

"The reduction of the effective force will permit me to improve the pay of the lower ranks and of the line—

with easting there increased expenses, I shall propose to yen to suppress, from the let of January, 1838 the was tithe accided lately to the registration deas. The shot tion of this will be a sacrifice of twenty three militures but as a compensation for it, and in conferrity with the wishes expressed on several occasions by the Corps Legislatti, I have caused to be taken into consideration the imposition of a new duty on all negotiable share property realizate mobilities?.

"An idea wholly philanthe pic had induced the Governant to general the Bases," to Grians. Unfor

ar mest to remove the 'Bagnes' to Griena. Unfor funately the yellow fever, which had been unknown in those regions for fifty years, has appeared, and arrested the advance of colorization. A plan is being prepared for the removal of those establishments to Africa or

cleambers.

"Algeria in which, under skillful hards we see agriculture and commerce daily extending, deserves to attract our receipt attention. The decree of centralisation recently issued will favor the work of administra-

rice lune and commerce daily extending, deserves to attract our special attention. The decree of centralias vion recently issued will favor the work of administration, and I shall regised no care to offer you, according to the observes the colony.

"Linvite your attention to a law that tends to bring into cultivation the 'landes' of Gascony. The progress of agriculture cught to be one of the objects of our constant solicitude; for the prespecity or decline of empires may be dated from its improvement or neglect.

"Another project of law due to the initiative of the Marshal Minister of War will be laid before you. It is a complete military penal code, which consolidates, while harmonising them with our institutions the scattered and often contradictory laws that have been based since 1790. You will be glad, I doubt not, to effix your name to a work of this importance.

"Messicurs' les Deputés—Since this session is to be the last of your legislation, permit me to thank you for the devoted and active assistance that you have afferded me since 1802. You have proclaimed the Empire. You have taken part in all the measures that have restered order and prosperity to the country. You energetically supported me during the war. You shared my joy when heaven gave me a glotious peace and a well beleved son. You loyal cooperation has enabled me to consolidate in France a form of government based on the will and interests of the people. It was a difficult task to perform, for which real patrictism was essential, that of accustoming the country to new institutions. To supersede the licentions freedom of the tribune, and those stirring cutests that smounced the fail or elevation of ministries, by free, but caim and serious debate was a signal service to the country and to liberty itself; for liberty bas no ensmise more formidable than the excesses of pars on and violence of speech.

"Strong in the assistance of the great bodies of the State, and in the devotedness of the arm,—strong, above all, in the support of this people, wh

rejoiced at the public happiness.

ITALY.

NAPLES - News from the City of Naples is to the SAFIES - News from the City of Naples is to the oth i stant. Affairs remain in the same unsatisfactory condition. The agents sent by the Government to affer the political prisoners an exile in South America, report that nearly all had refused. The King remains at Caserta. The news makes no reference to the establishment of a free port in the Kingdom of Naples, as announced the other day from Marseilles.

PERSIA.

Advices from Constantinople to the 6th state that fresh dispatches from Teheran recomment Ferouk Kann to make peace with England. A reenforcement of seven hundred men had arrived in the Persian Galf from Bombsey. An English corps d'armé had arrived in Cabul and was marching with the troops of Dost Mahomed on Herat. The Russians were concentrating freeps on the banks of the Caspian. It was said that the headquarters of the Russian army of the Caucasus would be removed to Erivan.

The Nord has published the subjoined letter from a special corporate dept at Teheran, dated Jan. 10:

The Nord has published the subjoined letter from a special correspondent at Teheran, dated Jan. 10:

"Preparations for war are being made with the greatest activity. All the resources of the country are laid under contribution; the troops are being concentrated, the irregular militie convoked, and finally, a levy en masse has been decided upon. A hely ward is preached. The foreign Representatives advised the Government to aberian from this appeal to fanaticism, but the Government persisted in its intention while giving assurances that qualle corder should be nested, and that the life and property of Christians should be respected. All the functionaries, as well as the clerky and the sadroxam, assembled in the mesque of the Shak—more than 30,000 people covering the court said terraces. The meeting lasted rearly the whole of the day, and concluded with the reacing of the firms of the Shah in four different parts of the mosque, so that the document might be heard by the entire assembly. This production, long and profits, according to Oriental feshion, speaks first to the peace and triandship which reign between Persia and the other powers with the exception, unhappily, of England; then gives an expose of the circumstances which left to the supture, and the people, in conclusion, are exhorted to fight and sacrifice life and fortune, if necessary, in the defense of their religion and country. The assembly dispersed tranquily, but it is feared that some badly-dispered tersors will profit by the excitement to crespecial correspondent at Teheran, dated Jan. 10: bly dispersed tranquilly, but it is feared that some badlylar solemnities in the forty principal towns. Unfortu-nately, recess of dirorder are much more likely to occur in the provinces than in the capital."

CHINA.

Hono-Kono. Dec. 30.—At Canton the foreign factories have been burned to the ground. The fire commenced about 11 p. m. on the 14th inst.; and, although every effort was made to arrest the fismes, it proved utterly uscless, and all the houses were destroyed, with one exception, which has since been gutted by the Chinese. It was the result of a well planned and executed scheme on the part of the Chinese. The fire broke out simultaneously at different points, and was aided by combustibles, fire balls and rockets, thrown from the suburbs. Many Chinese houses were also burned.

The Hong-Kong Register of Dec. 23 supplies the following particulars;

Canton, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1856.

Availing myself of the departure of the Lity, under charter by Mesers. Russell & Ce., for the purpose of temoving their ferniture in the event of the house having excapted, as reported, destruction by the late fire. I serted at 3 p. m. to see the ruins of the factories at Canton.

Canton.
At the Berrier I witnessed for the first time the result of the American operations, the whole of the forts having been completely and effectively knocked to pieces, the ruins showing clearly the great strength of the masonry. I must here correct an orror in your account of the American operations. It is there stated the masonry. I must here correct an orror in your accept of the American operations. It is there stated that Howqua's Folly is on the north-west point of Whampea Island, having Ficler's reach above it and nearer Canton. The writer seems to have been led into the mistake by taking his localities from the chart in the account of the cruise of the Nemesia where it is so laid down, and where I have heard people ascert it was at one time. If they and the chart are correct the fort has shown a wonderful power of locomotion, as it is now on the otter side of the creek and has been there ever since I remember it in 1841. We saw the six-gun battery mentioned in the account; it is made by the summary process of cutting embrasures in the embankment and directly commands Napier's Fort, but does not inflade the approach to it, and could only have been intended to fire it after it was in the possession of the assailants. Passed the French Folly—a mass of ruins. Passed the Dutch Folly, with the fact of bats lying under its lee—all eyes anxiously looking out for this guader its lee—all eyes anxiously looking out for the general country. The configuration. A beautiful, qulet morning, the church clock marking five minutes to 7. We steam steadily along past the British garden, and see nothing but ruins—past the American-garden, nothing but ruins—past the outside factories, the same result; and dropping anchor, we have the whole scene of destruction before us. A boot from the Felma course slongside and informs us that there is still one block of huldings standing—that occupied by Messrs. W. H. Wardley & Co., and Messrs. Ezra & Jadah, and that part of the go-down of Messrs. Ezra & Jadah, and that part of the go-down of Messrs. Turner & Co., reed as a barrack by the men of the 59th Regiment is also intact.

On going on shore I found that a ring of sentries

On going on shore I found that a ring of sentrice about two thirds of these conscripts will only remain a two years with their colors, and are afterward to form a fewerye that will supply the country at the very first appearance of danger with an army of 600,000 disciplinations. The reduction of the effective force will permit me impreve the pay of the lower ranks and of the line—to impreve the pay of the lower ranks and of the line—to impreve the pay of the lower ranks and of the line—to impreve the pay of the lower ranks and of the line—to impreve the pay of the lower ranks and of the line—to impreve the pay of the lower ranks and of the line—to impreve the pay of the lower ranks and of the line—to impreve the pay of the lower ranks and of the line—to impreve the pay of the lower ranks and of the line—to impreve the pay of the lower ranks and of the line—to impreve the pay of the lower ranks and of the line—to impreve the pay of the first and many to impreve the pay of the lower ranks and of the line—to impreve the pay of the lower ranks and of the line—to impreve the pay of the first lower lo

process were heard for several days part moving about in Thirteen Factory street but that no notions was casee. About II officed on Sunday night the officer on grand at the head of Old China street heard the sective say to the sevenat that he saw a light in one of the locures to the right of the post, and the reflect had harely got up to the sentry before the biaze burst out. The way in which the houses were wracked and the timbers wherem locasis into the street assisted the spread of the finnes very much, they specify one git hold of Missers. Dut & Co a house, in which the Admiral was sixted in carrying water and at one time it was aspected the fine would be got under, but the flames running along the misserable wrocen fronted houses in Thirteen Factory street drove the picket into Old China-livel, came round the corner into that street, amond the whole front of which is composed of wood, and on the roofs of which there are large quantities of wood and han ho es and in half an hour ran from one end of the street the other. By this time the factories, doos to which this street ran, were again on fire, and nothing could be done but to save the most portable articles of turniture which had not been previously removed. Mossquas street was also set on fire, and the guard, after a vain attempt to eatinguish the flames, had to retreat the fire coming down N.w. Chira street, as rapidly as down Old China street, its ran feating to hear old China street, as rapidly as down Old China street, its ran feating to hear old China street, its ran feating to hear old China street, its ran feating to hear ow weil alight, and the only thing to be done was to save the British Factory. For this purpose the boase built for a pars mage at the bottom of Hog Isne, in the occupation of Messas Fletcher & Co., forming a kind of litk between the Chow Chow Hong and the British Factory, was blewn up. The flames still advanced, set fire to the text home in the occupation of Messas H sidny, Wiss & Co., but at first the fire was got under. The Oriental Bank scen took fire, but there again the fire was put out, as well as wice at the house of Messas. Briley & Co. In consequence of the house bring mpty, with no one to set in the event of the flames brinking out sgain, the houses on that side, one after another, caught fire. From the Oriental Bank the fire spread to the Agra and the Mercanile Bank approximates to Messas. Juddie, Matheson & Co. a, and finally it was seen that all efforts were useless, and every one retired to the garden out of the bank nouses not yet an fire, to aveid being out off by the fire from all retreet. One get leman said he had to made a bolt through the smoke and flame, amid the crush of falling and burning veneticus; and as I heard from other sources of my informant's plack and chergy during the

ret yet en fire, to aveid being cut off by the fire from all retreest. One ger them an said be had to make a bolt through the smoke and diame, smid the crush of failing and burning venetices; and as I heard from other sources of my informant's plack and chergy during the whole fire, doubties his statement is perfectly correct. So the fire burned until Tuesday morning, taking Musers. Weimer's house reported as standing on Monday plyth at 6 o'clock, and at 6 p. m. of Tuesday Misers. Russell & Co.'s was, as I have related, act on fire and burned and out of the large and stacily heap of buildings there only remained undestroyed the houses I have already mentioned.

"Among the losses sustained by the burning of the foreign factores at Canton is to be regretted the irreparable one of Dr. Williams's printing establishment, including the large forts of Chinese type with which Dr. Metrism's "Dictiorary" was printed, and which had been precented to Dr. Williams by the English Government in 1844. Beside the types and presses, there was a large stock of books on hand, nambering in all over 10,000 v clomes, and comprising the mosoid copies of the "Chinese Repository," "Chinese Cureston alby, "English-Chinese Vocabulary," "Phrase Book, Premare's Notitia, "Acc, in short, the remaining copies of nearly all the works which were issued during the twenty four years the press had been in operation, and some of which will never be reprinted. Beside three, Dr. Hance's valuable collection of botanical works has been consumed."

The following circular letter, from the United States Commissioner, explains the present position and attitude of the Americans here. It clearly points to ulterior coercive measures, and it is very desirable that the great foreign powers should act in concert when arranging future relations with China:

"Lecation of the Eurite States," "His Excellency Peter Parker, Commissioner of the Merchanis and other Cuizens of the United States."

"His Excellency Peter Parker, Commissioner of the states of the America to

States.

"His Excellency Peter Parker, Commissioner of the United States of America to China, &c., referring to the notice of the 9th inst, hereby makes known that the reply of the Imperial Commissioner to his Excellency's dispatch of that date was received last evening, and that, with the semblance of a desire to maintain friendly relations between the two countries, the same disposition to evade obligation, misre present facts, and error rously interpret treaty stipulations which for years has characterized the correspondences of Imperial Commissioners still obtains with his Excellency Yeb; the recumption of trade to any extent at the port of years has characterized the correspondences of Imperial Commissioners still obtains with his Excellency Yeb; the recumption of trade to any extent at the port of Can'on during the existence of the local hostilities is not ere uraged by the tener of the commission now received, and means more ample than those now at command will be required to meet the emergency of the public interests of the United States in China, and the satisfactory and proper adjustment of the relation of the Five Ports is an event yet future. By order.

"Secretaryfor the United States American Legation."
The Viceroy Yeh has shown no desire to arrange matters; indeed, it is easid that his power is now overreled by the train bands brought in from the country for the defense of the city.

Many rumors are in circulation; the only one I think wently of mention is a report in The North China Hirold, that a High Commissioner has been appointed by Le Europeror to proceed to Canton and arrange matters to the sati faction of the British, even if the concession of all their demands should be necessary. I am unable to trace any foundation for this, however.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS FIEMS.

A partial an resty to political offenders has been gratted at Parma.

The Code Napeleon has been adopted in Greece.

Great distress, bordering on famine, prevails turoughout Finland.

Advices from Constantinople say the City of Candia THE RUIS OF BARRI - The Journal de Constanti-

THE RUIS OF BARKI. — The Journal de Constantinople publishes a letter relative to archwological discoveries made in Western Asia by M. Place, French Consul at Mowell. The passages which refer to the ruins of the Tower of Babel are interesting. These ruits are still most imposing, and can be discovered at a cistance of twenty leagues. Six of the eight stories of the tower have crumbled away. Its base forms asquare of 194 metres. The bricks of which it is formed are of the purest clay and almost white. Before being baked they were covered with insuriptions, written in a clayer ard results hand. Some paraons in medera days baked they were covered with insuriptions, written in a clear and regular hand. Some persons in modern days have inquired where all the bitumen came from which was employed in the construction of the tower, as re-corded in the 11th chapter of Genesis. It happens that a stream of bitumen still exists in the neigh-borhood of the tower, and flows in such abundance as at times to form a bona fide river. The inhabitants then set fire to it, and calmly wait until the fames did then set fire to it, and calmly wait until the fames did then set fire to it, and calmly wait until the flames die away from want of fuel. Several interesting photo-graph's views have been taken by M. Place of the ruins, as well as of various parts of Niraveh. Among these ruins he discovered a quantity of small lewels, engraved stones and a profusion of colus. Some of the ergraved stones are remarkable; one is of a cylin-drical shape, and plerced in the direction of the axis, in order to be suspended around the neck if necessary. On this piece of transparent quartz the sculptor has engraved a figure with line curling hair, dressed in a long narrow tunic, bordered with fringe. It is upright, and extends one hand toward an altar. Among other discoveries are inscriptions on bands of gold, slives and exper, and a species of unknown substance similar to ivory.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

ONEIDA County has elected a Republican Board of Supervisors-17 to 14, with Bridgewater to hear from. In one or two towns the vote exceeded that of last No vember. Utics chose A. Hubbell (Rep.) Mayor over C. S. Wilson (Dem.) by 1,735 to 1,378. " Americasem" was scarcely heard of in this County.

MonRoz County has probably been carried by . fusion" of Democrate and Americans. Boche ave this coalition 1,000 majority on Mayor. The Demcrat says the Americans of Rochester offered to fuse with the Republicane, but were repulsed, whereupon they went in with the Democrate. The American

they went in with the Democrats. The American thus exults over the results in several of the towns:

"GATER.—We have done well there, and H. N. Curle, Democrat and American, is elected Supervisor. The rest of the ticket is a judicious mixture of Americans and Democrats.

"PERISTOR.—The Americans and Democrats and Democrats."

"PERISTOR.—The Americans and Democrats united, and the following ticket was elected: Supervisor, Jacob B. Odell (Am.): Town Clerk, Nathan M. Slecum (Dem.); Justice, Daniel B. Deland (Am.)

"PITTSFORD.—The entire union ticket, with Thomas Wilcox, Americans for Supervisor, was elected. Mr. W. had 28 majority. The average majority was about the same. Pittsford may take the banner.

"HENRIETTA elects a Democratic Supervisor, supported by the Americans, by a majority of 11."

ported by the Americans, by a majority of 11.

The ship Geo. Peabody, which arrived yesterday from Callac, was out 100 days, and reports: March 1, lat. 20 15, lon 75 50, steering N. by W. passed a schooner's mart been painted white, with a wench on each side; took pilot from bost painted white, with a wench on each side; took pilot from bost painted white, with a wench on each side; pilot now N. N. W., accommonated it commenced a liewing heavy from N. N. W., accommonated with row and rain; spile a new foresalt and main expanded with row and rain; spile a new foresalt and main expansion, as the sale had increased and a tank snow-stem as the sale, at 6 the sale had increased and a tank snow-stem as the sale, at 6 the sale had increased and a tank snow-stem as the sale, and the second over her; at 6 alignment that the steep of the sale to the temperature of the sale to the sale